THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year..... 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Ascociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau serest Secretary of the Association. Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

The daily and Sunday Sun is on sale in London at Murray's Exchange, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland avenue; Pall Mall American and Coonial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and day editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77. Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Klosque 19. Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Warren the Conservator.

Conspicuous in the list of the statesmen and sages personally selected by Mr. ROOSEVELT to conserve the national resources, and by him personally designated (in the absence of any law on the subject) as Commissioners of Conservation, is the name of the Hon. FRANCIS E. WARREN, United States Senator from Wyoming.

Admirable appointment, suggested by a rare sense of propriety, and a keen perception of special fitness!

Senator WARREN is one of the most accomplished of living conservators of Government territory. The story of his | added: hundred mile fence, erected for purposes of conservation, is fresh in the memory of all who have not forgotten it.

On the day after the publication of this evidence of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S recent confidence in Senator WARREN'S uncommon qualifications for the post of conservator of the national domain, it is announced that the Administration is prosecuting about a dozen prominent citizens of Oregon, some of them politicians and legislators of more or less renown. They are charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government of about thirty thousand acres of public land.

Let no guilty ranchman or sheepman escape when WARREN is on guard!

The New York Delegation and the Judiciary Resolution.

It is semi-officially stated from the White House that the President does not favor the proposed declaration of confidence in the courts. In ordinary times we would share his view that such a declaration is a superfluity.

These are, however, not ordinary times. For nearly four years THEODORE ROOSEVELT, aided by professional labor agitators of the Gompers-Mitchell type, -has by spoken and written word, sometimes by innuendo and more frequently by direct statement, questioned the impartiality of the courts in their adjudication of labor controversies. Mr. ROOSE-VELT has not confined his criticism of the Judiciary to this class of litigation, but has vigorously assailed the courts of his country whenever these courts in the discharge of their sworn duty differed with him in the interpretation of the law. No President has ever gone so far to weaken public confidence in the Judiciary and to impair that moral authority upon which in the last analysis the power of the courts must depend.

The courts cannot themselves enforce their decrees without the cooperation of the Executive, and yet their moral authority, owing to the profound respect of the English speaking race for the courts of justice, has always been such that without an armed force their decrees have been peaceably executed without any revolutionary attempt to subvert them.

No more impressive illustration of the majesty of law could be given than the prompt acceptance by the American Railway Union, with its membership of more than 100,000, of the decree entered by the Circuit Court of the United States in Chicago in 1894, forbidding the further interference by that railway union with the operations of interstate commerce. In affirming this injunction Mr. Justice BREWER, speaking for the entire Supreme Court, commented upon the loyal acceptance of the decision by the labor interests, notwithstanding their previous lawless conduct in forcibly obstructing the passage of interstate trains. He said:

" Indeed, it is more to the praise than to the blame of the Government that, instead of determining for itself questions of right and wrong on the part of these petitioners and their associates and enforcing that determination by the club of the policemen and the bayonet of the soldier. t submitted all those questions to the peaceful determination of judicial tribunals and invoked their consideration and judgment as to the measure of its rights and powers and the correlative obligations of those against whom it made complaint. And it is equally to the cerdit of the latter that the judgment of those tribunals was by the great body of them respected, and the troubles which threat

ened so much disaster terminated." Neither the local police of Chicago nor he Federal troops were so potent in terminating the reign of disorder as the simple decree of a United States Judge, which drew about the railroads the protecting circle of judicial power.

This moral authority must rest not upon force but upon a certain law abid-

obeyed but their integrity and justice must be assumed. It is true that Judges are fallible, and for that purpose courts of appeal are created, and our system of laws cannot be justly taxed with lack of effort to eliminate possible error. There must, however, be an ultimate decision, which closes the controversy; and no one has hitherto questioned that the rights of every citizen as to this ultimate power have been fully safeguarded.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S attitude toward this department of the Government has been one of studied insolence and deliberate it will throw its influence both in cominsult. He commenced his administration with the assumption that any Judge whom he appointed must forthwith reflect his views; and when Mr. Justice HOLMES felt constrained to dissent from the majority of the Supreme Court in their decision in the Northern Securities case the President, to show his displeasure, struck the name of Mr. Justice HOLMES from the list of White House guests and attempted to ostracize him socially, until the President's better friends showed him the indecency of his course. Since then on more than one occasion Mr. Roose-VELT has been reported as referring to the members of that court as "stiffnecked old fogies," and has shown no restraint in his expressions of contempt for their decisions whenever they failed to accord with the profound legal wisdom of the White House.

The President's treatment of other Federal Judges has been not less indecent. When Judge HUMPHREY, whom he had appointed to office, ventured to construe an act of Congress differently from Mr. ROOSEVELT, the President in a message to Congress denounced the decision as a "miscarriage of justice," and

"I can hardly believe that the ruling of Judge HUMPHREY will be followed by other Judges . . Such interpretation of the law comes measurably near making the law a farce."

Since then he has repeatedly, both in annual and special messages, assailed the courts on the ground that in labor controversies they have issued injunctions "to the grave injury of the rights of laboring men," and "heedlessly and unjustly," and in a manner that has inflicted "grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined." He has justified "the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has been repeatedly made of the power of injunction in labor disputes"; and he has recommended not only that the writ of injunction shall be restricted, but also that a Judge whose authority has been mocked may not hereafter have the power to punish the man who has affronted the majesty of law, and that the Judge must step down and practically litigate the question of contempt before another Judge.

How far these repeated and insistent assaults upon the authority of the bench have affected the classes whose political support he has sought to gain thereby THE SUN cannot tell. It hopes and believes that our laboring fellow citizens as a mass are too intelligent to lose in a few years that traditional respect for the courts which is an ingrained habit of mind with our race. There is danger. however, that the Republican party may give its indorsement to these wanton attacks upon the courts, and a simple declaration of confidence in their integrity and impartiality cannot, therefore, under existing circumstances, be regarded as an idle superfluity.

How easily the moral authority of the courts can be impaired by a hostile Executive was strikingly shown in the conflict of authority which took place last summer between the United States Circourt Court Judge and the Governor of North Carolina in the matter of enforcing confiscatory rates. The United States court, having full jurisdiction of the controversy-the underlying question being the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment-granted preliminary relief to preserve the status in quo until the final determination of the constitutionality of the State statute. The Governor of North Carolina defled the authority of the United States court and substantially threatened to use the powers of the State to subvert its decrees THEODORE ROOSEVELT, instead of sustaining the Federal courts, sent his Assistant Attorney-General to the Governor of North Carolina to secure terms of peace, and thus compromised the authority of the United States. The President's unwillingness to sustain the authority of the Federal courts constrained the unhappy railroad which had sought that forum for protection to compromise the controversy. It will be remembered that Judge PRITCHARD expressed his reluctance to modify his decree to effect the compromise, as it was substantially a surrender by the United States courts of their clear authority. In view of this mischievous impairment of the authority of the courts, can it be said that the proposed declaration of confidence is

Such a declaration will in the next Congress strengthen the hands of those Congressmen who, like CANNON and LITTLE-FIELD, defied the arbitrary demands of the White House and thus prevented the disgrace and baleful effect of antiinjunction legislation.

From the point of view of the Republican party its national convention can do it no greater service than to adopt this

spoken not only must their decrees be BRYAN the Democratic party will in all probability repeat its folly of 1896 by an attack upon the courts. If the Republican party shall avoid such an attack and shall substitute for it this very mild and inoffensive declaration of confidence it will do much to counteract the mischievous tendencies to which we have

The Republican delegation from this State has little opportunity to name a candidate. It can, however, be a substantial and most useful factor in that convention if, representing the great material interests of the Empire State, mittee and on the floor of the convention to secure a declaration which will place the Republican party on the right side of that which may be in the coming election an issue of supreme importance, the integrity and independence of the

Will the New York delegates rise to their opportunity?

To Root Out the Old Man.

Trouble and nothing but trouble for that rugged Russian bear and czar of Danville. Not only is he not to be nominated for President-the venerable one has been aware all along that the affection of the Illinois delegation is merely platonic-but he must not be Speaker of the House in the Sixty-first Congress. The House must be redeemed and reformed. It must respond to the will of the people. One man power must "go." So must Uncle JOE.

Mutters of revolt are heard. Old Democratic speeches, full of the conventional protests and shudders against the despotism of the pitiless autocrat with the gavel, are springing up a thousand fold in Republican bosoms. The Boston Advertiser has sent the Black Spot to the Old Man. The Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL DAVIS of St. Peter, formerly Captain of Company I, Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, and now Representative in Congress of the Third Minnesota district, also sees in the retirement of Mr. Cannon the only means of bringing truth, freedom and virtue back to the House.

The St. Paul Dispatch, Democratic, crows approval: "Mr. Davis is the leader in a crusade that should triumph." Should, but when will it? When will this iron jawed and iron fisted person be put out, the Committee on Rules smashed and the House become a town meeting and village debating club once more The only way to put Cannon out is to elect a Democratic House, which is not pined for by the respectable Boston daily or the Petrine statesman.

But suppose that Uncle JoE, a very bad old man, no doubt, and opinionated as the devil, is put out. The Democrats come in. Would DE ARMOND or CHAMP CLARK, if elected Speaker, have any more bowels than CANNON? In short, do the Democrats want that deliberative assembly responsive to the people that they like to spout of when the Old Man treads on their corns and bills? Doubted.

The Paint on the Letter Box.

It required an astute and intelligent bureaucrat in the Post Office Department to discover that the public has difficulty in finding street letter boxes because of the unobtrusive green paint with which these receptacles are covered at present. The public itself has not realized the difficulties under which it labored in despatching its correspondence. Several years ago the Department experimented with a phosphorescent paint of a grayish hue which was to make the boxes visible at night from long distances. Apparently this excellent scheme fell through but it is to be hoped that the contractors supplying the luminous paint did not

suffer seriously. It is not improbable that in communities which cling to red as the color for their fire alarm boxes, the painting of letter boxes red will result in delayed alarms. unnecessary damage to property, and possibly in loss of life. In many towns the public has been educated to recognize in a red box on the street a fire alarm signal, and as the loss of a minute or so in calling the department when a blaze is discovered often handicaps the firemen seriously, great injury may result from using red on letter boxes.

If it is necessary or desirable that letter boxes shall be particularly conspicuous they might be equipped with electric bells ringing at frequent intervals in the day time, and electric lights to burn at night. But what sane person wants to make the letter boxes a conspicuous and unavoidable incident of the landsoape, anyway?

Humors of Grand Opera.

In the midst of dire political portents, financial complexities and social questionings, the bickerings of the operatic impresarios must strike the disinterested observer of human events as cause for gentle smiles. It is solemnly set forth that both houses have acquired the rights to the performance of the operas of Puccini and that there is to be next winter a bitter and perhaps discordant war of the tenors and sopranos. Mr. HAMMERSTEIN, as usual, preserving his reputation for craft, says that perhaps he will not need these delectable works, inasmuch as he has thus far found his highest profit in presenting operas made

in France. It is natural that GIULIO GATTI-CA-SAZZA should set a higher estimate on these works than Mr. HAMMERSTEIN does. They were put together in the Italian mosaic factory, and they have a singularly potent attraction for the Italian mind. In New York they have become pretty well worn, and it is an open secret that some of the frequenters of the Metropolitan Opera House have through without serious mishap. The become thoroughly sated with "La

But the real significance of the impending battle lies in the fact that these operas are the only recent works of Italian origin which are worth a dispute.

American lover of music that, clever as PUCCINI is in his employment of theatrical device, gifted as he is in the invention of flowing and succulent melody, his entire output cannot sum up the fire, the inner force, the originality and the wearing quality of any one of the standard favorites of VERDI.

At the same time as this pretentious discussion of the great Puccini has broken out in the United States, London has suddenly emerged from the trance into which she was thrown last season by the advent of TETBAZZINI. The newspapers with almost one accord discover that she is not a singer of perfect art and that her voice is by no means ideal. Possibly the return of MELBA to the London stage may have helped the connoisseurs to perceive the deficiencies of TETRAZ-ZINI. And that suggests interesting possibilities for next season, when the two will be members of Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S company. On the whole, we should all be thankful that no matter how "grand" our grand operas may be, those concerned in their production and performance will always contribute to our daily life the saving graces of cheering and comforting comic opera.

Governor John Franklin Fort of New lersey gets at least three LL.D.'s this month. Dickinson of Pennsylvania, Seton Hall of New Jersey and Middlebury of Vermont are the donors. Thrice doctored thus and with other honorary sheepskins in view Governor Fort can forget that he was once well regarded as a possible candidate for Vice-President.

Ingratitude, thou marble hearted flend! The Des Moines Register, forgetting what gift has been suggested for the Hon. JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER, says that if an Eastern Republican is to be named for Vice-President, Senators Longe and CRANE cannot do better than to direct attention to the young, active and progressive Governor of their State." Mr. Longs is not likely to direct attention to anybody but himself and then Green is "unsound" on the tariff, besides being unnecessarily intelligent. If an Eastern man is to be taken, why not take some safe person like SERENO ELISHA PAYNE?

Is it the softening effect of time, is it that noisier noises have become so common that earlier hubbub is as a silence? We mention in no carping spirit, but only as a historical fact known to the ancients, that our venerated friend the Hon. Julius Casas Burnows used to be known as the Calliope of Kalamazoo Michigan and Huron boiled beneath his sound waves and the Minnesota gophers huddled into their holes. Now Mr. BURROWS is a quiet, an academic gentleman. So fleeting is the standard of vociferation.

Thank Gop, the Democracy (of Tennessee) has ts face to the morning.—Nashville American. Is it indeed the dawn or a phantom of false morning, the reflection and refraction of the Hon EDWARD W. CARMACK'S scarlet

In many ways and for many years we have been playing politics very much like children.—Louisville Courier-Journal. And you're at it again this year worse than ever.

Having captured an enterprising and amusing burglar—who bought a safe to protect his stealings from thieves-the police arraigned him in court. The Magistrate admitted him to bail. The burglar ran away, and it was discovered that his bondsman did not hold title to the property he had offered as security for his bond. Thereupon the bondsman was locked up charged with perjury. Meanwhile the police had displayed much indignation over the admittance of their prisoner to bail and had criticised the Magistrate severely. All ed up to this dialogue be Magistrate and a policeman:

" 'Are you ready to swear that you made that Magistrate. 'Well. I didn't holler it out,' responded the

policeman, 'but I said it was burgiary 'You may have said it so low that I did not hear uggested the Magistrate.

'Yes, possibly,' replied the policeman." Whereupon the Magistrate pointed out with proper dignity and a commendable show of pride that "if there has been any dereliction in this matter it does not rest with the Court." Even the blindest can see that. This incident illustrates the intelligence, thoroughness, capacity and devotion to duty which some of our Magistrates can display on great occasions.

President Woodbow Wilson's baccalaureate at Princeton is reviewed and quoted by many of our esteemed contemporaries as it deserves to be. We ourselves admire especially, however, these paragraphs, which furnish a text to some of the esteemed above mentioned:

" A democratic country more than any other seeds for its enrichment, for its growth, for that variation which is life, men by the score, the hundred, the thousand, who have indomitable intel lectual moral initiative. It needs more than that, it needs men by the hundred thousand who will not submit to be put in the wrong, who will not sell their consciences, who will not run with the crowd out of craven fear and in despite of their convic-And where shall we get such men if not from the colleges?

And the colleges furnish them. It would be too personal to select instances of the indomitable intellectual moral initiative of Princetonians. We content ourselves with nentioning PLATT, DEPEW, WOODBUFF, PARSONS of Yale, and Lodge, PENROSE and BOURNE of Harvard. Where shall we get such men if not from the colleges?

Two small yachts driven by gasolene notors started last Saturday afternoon from New York harbor to race to Bermuda, 650 miles away. One, the Ailsa Craig, is 59 feet long and was built for this work; she took part in the race last year and won The second boat, the Irene II., is only 36 feet long and was put into the race to make contest. She is built for cruising about the coast and on Long Island Sound, and not for racing over a course that crosses the Gulf Stream. Seven men, nearly all amateurs, were on the Irene II. The boat was loaded down with stores sufficient to last these men for thirty days and she carried 400 gallons of gasolene. The Irene II. reached Hamilton yesterday afternoon, a

day after the Ailsa Craig had finished. Yacht racing over ocean courses has become very popular in the last few years. These contests have taught the yachtsmer who have taken part in them lots of practical navigation and have developed a type of yacht small and stanch and well able to battle with the storms they have encountered. The sailing craft that raced to Bermuda had severe weather, but all got power boats too got through safely, but t was more good luck than anything else that enabled the Irene II. and her plucky

crew to reach the finish. Power boat racing over long distance courses will show the merits of the gas engine, and if the yachts are of fair size it ing recing which has hitherto been unisimple declaration of confidence in the state into which the composition of out stanch vessels; but the promoters of out stanch vessels; but the promoters of operas has fallen in Italy, for it will be such races would do well to increase the

admitted by almost any unprejudiced minimum of length for yachts that com- IN DEFENCE OF THE COURTS. pete. The men on the Irene II. took desperate chances. They deserve some com-mendation for their pluck, but had the yacht been lost the sport would have received a blow from which it would have been long in recovering.

THE GOOD ROADS QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- If bills in Congress are shadows of coming events, the time may not be far distant when the national Government will be engaged in road building in every State in the country. Some thirty bills relating to the matter were introduced during the last session. All were referred to committees and buried in committee room pigeonholes. None has got as far as consideration on the floor, but the discussion of the Post Office appropriations and the appropriations for the De partment of Agriculture gave opportunity for speeches on the subject.

Some of the bills introduced called for the distribution of the present Treasury surplus among the States exclusively for the purpose of building public roads. Others called for the creation of a bureau of public highways and for national aid in road construction or for State and national coopera tion. There were calls for a national high ways, commission, for Federal loans to States, for specific appropriations, and Mr. Cockran of New York proposed an automobile highway from coast to coast. About four-fifths of the proponents represented districts in the South, an indication that State rights are forgotten when money is wanted from the Federal Treasury.

There is no question that good roads in all parts of the country would represent a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars to the American people. There are more than 2,000,000 miles of roads in the United States. and less than 8 per cent. of the total is in the class known as "improved roads," that is treated with macadam, gravel, sand clay or other material. A large percentage, perhaps as much as 90 per cent., of all the products of the country is hauled by wagon for a longer or a shorter distance. Investi gation has shown that the average haul over wagon roads is eight miles and that the average cost is 25 cents a ton mile. It is asserted that good roads would reduce this cost to 10 cents a ton mile. The saving on corn alone is estimated at \$12,700,000 a year, on wheat \$10,250,000, and on cotton \$5,000,000.

The enormous economy of good roads so obvious that argument of the matter is superfluous, but it would cost about \$10 .-000,000,000 to macadamize our entire system. This, however, is not proposed. There are cheaper but still effective systems, known as sand clay roads and burnt clay roads, the cost of which is from \$100 to \$500 a mile. The appeal to the central Government is made mainly on the ground that the communities most in need of good roads are least able to pay for them. New York, with its large population of well to do people, can afford the \$50,000,000 which has been voted by that State for highway improvement. The expense of constructing anything like an adequate system in most of the States of the South and West would reduce their inhabitants to beggary. The natural desire for an improvement of their economic condition and a realization of their inability to pay for what they want brings into the field the National Grange. with a membership of more than a million farmers, and the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, with demands that their representatives in Congress insist

upon Federal appropriations. The little end of the wedge in this matter appears in connection with the rural free delivery system of the postal service. These routes now cover more than 925,000 miles of dirt roads and carriers make their rounds over them every week day. Some routes have been abandoned because of the impassability of the roads. The Supreme Court has clearly declared the power of the Federal Government to construct inter state highways, and the Congress is empowered by the Constitution "to establish post offices and post roads." Here is the opening for the farmers' campaign for national highways, the power of Congress to construct interstate roads and to establish post roads. The quality of the post road is not specified, but it may be assumed that the farmer has the same right to demand the quick delivery which is possible only over a good road that the business community has to demand fast mail trains and

frequent delivery by city carriers. It may or may not be several years before this question comes to a focus in Washington, but the matter is before the country with a strong backing in the rural districts It is probable that the movement will gather force from year to year, and it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility than an early day will see the Federal Government building roads in all parts of the country. The American farmer is a patient citizen, but he is a persistent individual when he goes on the trail of a Federal appropriation.

Civil Service Examination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was very uch interested in the grievances of was a competitor in an examination of a humbler sort and was compelled to answer all questions on the application blank, which were about the same as those described by him.

I can honestly say I do not think they were out of the way, by any means. If he stated stances as they really are, why should it make any difference to "C. A." whether he was oath or not? The only objection I have to offer is that it has

taken nearly three months to examine the blanks of the one thousand competitors who took the postal examination of March 16 to 23, and the Could I suggest a lack of system or negligence

on the part of those employed? I know this is of interest to many hundreds of people besides myself. Possibly the "Big Stick" wielded in that direction would cause some one to get busy.

NEW YORK, June 10. CLARENCE DEWITT.

Surviving Admiration of a Retired Statesman To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: What is the matter with the Democratic party? There is one Democrat of the old school admirably equipped with all the necessary qualifications and now in his prime. In my way of thinking he represents every consistent Democrats stand for all due respect to Bryan, Johnson, Grav

Harmon and others, the one Democrat who stands head and shoulders over them all is David Bennett Hill of New York State. He could sweep the country this fall. New York would be safe. The South must admire Hill. Always a Demo erat, and well they know it. Give us Hill and victory JOHN SMITH.

PATERSON, N. J., June 9.

Progress of Woman Suffrage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Woman suffrage is certainly progressing. According to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, writing in THE SUN of June 5, after many years of equal suffrage in Wyoming, it has only made three men crazy, JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr. NEW YORK, June 9.

Compliment for a Brooklyn Judge, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Judge ps on. Brooklyn people won't be afraid to to home in the dark any more. Let's try some of it over here. NEW YORK, June 9.

Recipe.

From a Maine Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As Democrat who has been continuous since 1896 in his protest against the Bryan leader ship and the revolutionary doctrines embodied in the Democratic platform of that year I am heartly in accord with the sentiment of the proposed memorial of Nichelas M. Butler and others, as printed in your columns to-day, urging upon the Republican party the public expression of the nation wide confidence in our judiciary and our

judicial system. As a member of the Maine bar I am writing Governor John F. Hill, Maine's member of the Republican national committee, urging his support in committee and in convention of the insertion of this most commendable C. VET HOLMAN. plank.

BANGOR, Me., June 8. The Nibilist Doesn't Admire Our Judicial

System TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A fight o maintain the courts is on. The nihilist does not like them. Your correspondent Mr. Bruce of the Yonkers Standard is against the Supreme Court because the nine Judges composing it "can turn down the will eighty millions of people."

But what about the one man who can turn down not only the Supreme Court but all other courts and the eighty millions of people too? Does the aforementioned Mr. Bruce like that? The Senate composed of ninety can "turn down" the House composed of about 400. The latter can turn down the eighty millions.

Why not get together and upset everything and set up something new? NEW YORK, June 10.

THE CUSTOM TAILOR. Class of Artists That Has No Fear of the Ready Made.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Apropos THE SUN'S lucent article quoting the Men' Wear's observations relative to the present position of the "ready made" and the possible extinction in the near future of the custom tailor, and after a casual dissection of the which to the alert mind savors of the nen of the "ready made" merchant, and to whom, with all due deference, the United States at large is under many obligations at States at large is under many obligations at this day for style, fit and workmanship, issue must be taken with the aforesaid inspired editorial from Men's Wear when one concerns the position of the first class tailor of Fifth avenue or elsewhere in New York.

Taking as a comparison twenty years ago, there were but ten tailors of the first grade on Fifth avenue. Of to-day their name is legion, while the side streets from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth bristle with ofishoots of the former; this is the logical sequence of the

third to Fifty-ninth bristle with ofishoots of the former; this is the logical sequence of the increase of wealth in New York city and the country at large. In this wise instead of the fine trade decreasing it is increasing.

The gentlemen connected with all the prominent "ready made," wholesafe tallors" and "ready to wear" establishments in the capacities of principals or highly paid salgsmen spurn these very "creations" by their own specialists, although Men's Wear proclaims them as the real leaders of fashion, while the custom tailor is relegated to the obscure position of copyist, and his them to the Fifth avenue tailor to have their figures adorned by the original creations of the same tailors whom Men's Wear would arrogate to the second place.

by the original creations of the same tailors whom Men's Wear would arrogate to the second place.

Then by modifications to suit their several varied trades they copy as nearly asconsistent the very styles they wish to produce late in the same season or early in the following, And mark you, it has been the experience of the writer to receive letters of introduction from the principal arbiters of "ready made" fashions, introducing their foremen specialists with a polite request that they be posted as to the possible lengths, widths, shapes, &c., for the approaching season.

These are absolute facts and can be substantiated; thus you see how absurd Men's Wear is when it acclaims "ready made" or its adherents the arbiters of fashion.

The great majority of "ready made" merchants would just as soon dress themselves in their own creations as the majority of doctors would take their self-prescribed medicines after a self-diagnosis.

In conclusion, with apploagies for the space consumed, I would ask why—oh, why—will these same specialists and their employers pay any price for a first class styllsh suit made by an A 1 tailor?

New York, June 9.

Foreseen and Described by Be

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: As you have recalled from time to time literary parallels of Theodore Roosevelt, perhaps of suggestive quality from Balzac be amiss. The great delineator of human emotion is talking about Victuraien in the "Gallery of Antiquities": "He had become young as he was, that most horrible of social beings, a consistent egotist. * * He had contracted the habit of not estimating a fact at its broad value but by its relative value to himself. He thought his actions good according to their personal utility. other despots he made laws to suit his circumstances—a system which is to vicious actions what fancy is to works of art, a perpetual cause of irregularities. Clifted with a piercing and rapid perception, he saw closely and justly but acted hastily and in.

There was something incomplete about him which cannot be explained, but is often met with in young men. In spite of his active powers of thought, so sudden were its manifestations that let sensation speak and the darkened brain seemed no longer to exist. He was capable of surprising a wise man and equally capable of pleasing a fool. His desire, like the rising of a tiny storm cloud, overspread in a moment the clear and lucid "Such a nature must inevitably lead a man

will take him to the summits of power if he be supported by the hand of a pitiless friend." SUMMIT, N. J., June 10. REY FRANKLIN.

The Platte and Some People. From the Geneva Stenal.

The Platte River has made trouble for Nebraska railroads ever since the railroads were built. It wanders around over a wide plain with no chann o speak of and is likely to rip out a piece of bridge three or four times a year. The Burlington Railroad is just trying a new scheme at Fremont, and ments have been built on either side and all of th water is being forced through one main channel. This scheme is making the river dig a decent bed for itself. It has been a common thing to say that the Platte is a mile wide and an inch deep, and that some people are just like the Platte. Perhaps the people who are that way, if there are any, might take a lesson from the Burlington's Fremont proj-

Modern Substitute of Midnight Oil. From the Boston Record.

The midnight oil, which was freely ing the college examination period in days gone by, has given place to the noonday sun, and that s why there are so few students about the Harvard yard at this time of year, when the examinations are assorting the tares and the wheat Go "up river" and you will find innumerable canoes, each holding one or two students aturing and cramming knowledge into their heads. It is really a much more sane and healthy method the

the eyes. More of the Philosophy of Packing, When Father starts to pack a trunk He dumps things helter ske And not a thing has get a mate In all the tumbled welter. The article he quickest needs is at the bottom neatly, The most important one of all

dnight oil, and surely more considerate of

When Mother starts to pack a trunk, neath her skilful fingers Just what she wants appears on top And naught forgotten lingers. The smallest and the largest thing Alike receive attent In short she packs a trunk just like

He overlooks completely.

MCLANDBURGE WILSON The Deserted Village. Everybody's out of town
To have their summer revel

HIS MIGHTY NAME.

Mr. Pisistratus Pifcafilly Makes a Few Re-

marks, Mainly Personal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" That the proud name of Pifcafilly should be thus dragged down in the dust! "The absurd tratus Pifcafilly!" Shall I survive it?

Far be it from me to intimate that the verses were never written, nor even seen by Miss Gwendolyn Vere de Vere (first row, fifth from the c. p. end). Your valorous, if un-poetic, correspondent may be "cunning of fence," and the Pifcafillys were ever a peaceable family. I do appreciate, however, that Miss Gwendolyn knows how to use her feet to a much greater advantage than the em-bryo poet with the Greek-Irish nom de guerre, she not, never could Miss Vere de Vere have been promoted to the first row, right under the spot light. That, however, is be-side the question, and whether Miss Vere de Vere is the author or not, the honor of my name is at stake and I am forced to defend it. Instead of using bad verse, I will en. deavor to satisfy in prose the most fastidious of The Sun's readers in the use to which I put our noble language.

That the name of Pifoafilly has not as yet

been known to fame is not because of lack of genius on the part of my forebears, but merely because culture has always been our particular hobby. Never having met with any society or cult equal to us in any way, manner or form, we have been obliged to seek only our own society. None other could inderstand or appreciate our thoughts. Could, however, the more conscientious of the cultured chorus be formed into a committee seriously to investigate this matter it would soon be found that they could honor their cultures society in no greater way than to add the name of Pifcafilly to that of Pisistratus. I pass over in soons the vile inshinuation that my name is "hybrid," and I refethe suther of the "liad," first edition (papyrus, page 163), for the proof of its purity.

Our family has sought neither fame nor notoriety. Some years, ago my name was added to The Sun's compendium of nomenclature not only without my knowledge directly or indirectly, but subsequently to my great embarrasement and inconvenience. Did Mr. Xenophon McGubbinsky ever have a pet billy goat named after him? Was he ever told a fighting cock would be given his name whether he gave his consent or not? Was he ever the recipient of even worse verse than his (impossible though it may seem) that indicated his name was really the most ludicrous the author had ever heard of? Has he for years tried to live down an awful notoriety, meanwhile paying double rates at hotels, and always being looked upon as a more or less suspicious character? Never have I appreciated so much that The Sun shines for all as when I have been told away out in Bullfrog. Nev., and Cometohell, Alaska, that my reputation had preceded me. Shakespeare has said that reputation is an idle and most false imposition, oft got without merit and lost without deserving.

I was living it down, however, when again through no fault of mine I see my name once more held up to the ridicule of the army of Sun readers.

Could Xenophon but appreciate my feelings, far from writing ridiculous verse further to hurt my (now)-asbestos feelings, he would sympathize with my efforts to change notoriety into fame in the manner indicated in my least communication. As a man of feeling, I am sure, sir, not only you but your entire staff sympathize with my efforts to that press agent poet to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oh, wad some power the Could, however, the more conscientious of the cultured chorus be formed into a com-

Wthout being seen, I am now paying the enalty for an illustrious ancestry.

Pisistratus Pifcafilly.

New York, June 10.

CHANGES IN COCKNEYISM. Influence of London Upon Educated English Speech.

the London Daily Mail. Dr. Skeat, professor of Anglo-Saxon at statement yesterday concerning the cam Professor Skeat's lifework has been the study of words-their sound, spelling, meaning and history-and he is one of the foremost philologists of the world.

"Cockneyisms change rapidly," said Pro-fessor Skeat. "The Cockneyisms of to-day are quite different from those recorded by Dickens. I was born in London and I lived there for ten years. Not until thirty or forty years ago did I ever hear the substitushock of surprise with which I first heard a porter shout 'Myden Lyne' when we got to the station of Maiden Lane

"You may stem the tide by teaching elocution in schools, but I am not very sanguine about that. London has an enormous influ-

ence on the accepted pronunciation of English, and that influence will prevail more and more. It is quite possible that in the course of time the standard of educated English speech will be affected by it.

"That is a matter of importance, for, as I have pointed out before, the spoken word, and that alone, is the word itself. The written form is only its picture representation to the eye, and frequently represents it imperfectly. Unfortunately we are only able by means of reading and writing to discuss in general the imperfect picture.

"There is no exact standard of English pronunciation. That which is generally accepted as the standard is the pronunciation of London—at the court, on the stages of the best theatres, and, with exceptions due to provincial influences, in the pulpits and at the law courts. You can already trace a tendency toward the Cockney 'line' for language is in a state of constant flux." Language is in a state of constant flux.

at the law courts. You can already trace a tendency toward the Cockney line for lane in the speech of many educated persons.

"Language is in a state of constant flux. The changes would be even more general were is not for the control exercised by spelling—not that the written word can ever adequately suggest the uttered sound. We have five vowels in the English alphabet. To represent correctly the vowel sounds used in England we should require a hundred.

"I he most comprehensive alphabet invented for the expression of English sounds is that employed by Dr. Wright in his Dislect Dictionary. You have just mentioned the phrase dain tahn.' I look in the dictionary and I find that Dr. Wright has given sixteen different pronunciations of the word down prevalent in various parts of England. The consonants are the same in every case; the difference is in the vowel sounds, and those have to be expressed by special signs with an arbitrary value.

"In English public schools most of the attention is devoted to Latin and Greek. In American colleges English takes the first place in language studies. The students are taught the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, and modern English is taught to them as a matter of course. Constant attention devoted to the phonetic history of words does of itself encourage a precision and nicety in the use of those words as employed to-day.

"The prevalent dropping of the aspirate is no doubt due to the disturbance of English sounds made by the-Normans. They exercised a profound influence on the south, although it still flourishes in Scotland. Occasionally there are reactions. The Prayer Book says an humble and a contrite heart. Everybody said 'umble until the ridicule of hickens made it fashionable to sound the 'h. Nowadays priests say an humble with a careful aspiration. Again, everybody aspirates herb in these days. Yet it is an old French word, which never had an aspirate, and in fact used to be spelled 'erbe."

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: As a life-long Republican allow me to enter my protest against the cocksureness of victory at the coming section on the part of Teddy, his helr, Taft, and

the Republican party.

Since last November I have earned just \$64, and am \$100 in debt at this present writing, for living expenses only. I am single, thank the gods, and am by no means as badly off asseveral of my friends. oth married and single, who have families and rela tives to support on nothing a year—that is, nothing the last six months or so. It is possible that the Republican party is not to blame for the panic and the resultant hard times, yet history teaches us that these things always weigh against the party in power. Men like myself who have had but little education and little inclination to reason are pretty nearly sure to vote for the opposition. Consider now many there are in the United States who have which party is likely to win at the next election. As to Bryan being the weakest possible nomines of his party, believe me, the Democrats could nomi-

nate Tim Sullivan and they would win just the BROOKLYN, June 9.

Accepted. He Speaking of odd names, how would you like She Oh, Mr. Smith, this is so sudden!

A Platform or a Raft.

nicker—What is Roosevelt's idea of a platform? ocker—A number of big sticks nalled together.